# THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—NEUTRAL IN POLITICS—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, AND AMUSEMENT.

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## Original Communications.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

*My Love—A Portrait.*

BY ANNE C. LYNCH.

My love is like the startling dawn,
So rapturous, and wild!—
Or like the pine-fed guileless lamb,
So gentle and so mild!—
Her cheeks are of the opening rose,
Which tainting empire blows;
Her sunbeam hair is coronal
And many tinglets flow
Her teeth—those shells of purest and rarest tooth!
Like pearls in ocean's bed.
Those ruby lips that she thus close.
So coral—so red!—
The sparkling of those eyes doth keep
That dew in light and mirth.
But more than all, the witching smile
That charm is more on earth.

*Philadelphia, Dec. 1840.*

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

## Presumption; Or, Vanity Rebuked.

FROM THE FRENCH.

Nothing tends so much to excite ridicule, as that mania which many persons have of thinking themselves superior to what they are really—or attributing to themselves points which they do not possess—or imagining that all eyes are fixed on them—and that they have a sovereign empire over all hearts; though, in reality, they are hardly noticed by one in fifty, and by many not noticed at all, it is by those only, who put at their expense, and denigrate them as fit objects of railery and sport.

This presumption so common and so diverting, lead, always smil alike in both sexes. Sin in the garden of the Tuileries, that young man with a grave and sedate air, how high he holds his head—pretending to be completely occupied, knocks against each person he ; and buttons up his coat to show what he calls his handsome figure. Foolish fellow, he imagines that he notice in his own person the head of Antinous and the shoulders of Apollo of Belvidere. His conceit to that little ballad singer at a party—take notice with what affectation he sings a pathetic song—and what self-satisfaction he seeks in the applause of the company,—how delighted he seems with the praises he receives—he verily believes himself a Garat or a Nadaud, and he will most certainly put himself on the ranks for the next vacant place at the Academy. Only see the laughable air of importance with which that coxcomb has charge of your commission, he promises, that it shall be attended to, he tells you positively that he will see the end of every thing for the best, and although a mere scrivener, he cuts the matter short, as if he were the prime minister.

It is the same among women. The young girl of fifteen thinks herself an accomplished beauty, and wishes to excite the admiration of all. The supernumerated mother of a family imagines herself quite as blooming, and as young as her daughters, and would be angry if you were to say so, until obliged to do so to hide her grey hairs. Just watch that young lady dancing the gavotte, with several young people around her: she is persuaded that she makes the graces and perfect attitude of *Madame Gardel*; the gaiety and ease of *Mademoiselle Chevigny*. Listen to that little board-ing school Miss, who has just left the convent, to entertain at home, tinkling a few airs on the guitar, because her father, mother, grandfather, and her self, think that she is convinced of the fact that she is endowed with the irresistible accents of *Madame Branchu*, the brilliant method and delightful taste of *Madame Pasta*, if she can get the most insignificant boy shop, the shop-keeper will say—We remarkable. Go to a merchant, and he speaks of the traded the bank. Present yourself at the house of a banker, you will find all the fiction and etiquette of an ambassador, of a minister of state. If some of their own misconduct of the place which he occupies on the wheel of fortune,—and that incessantly striving to arrive at the summit of the hideous himself in the place of the one he sees above him.

Mr. Dumont was a rich woollen draper in the Rue St. Honor, and one of the most respectable merchants of Paris. He had two daughters, who shared equally his care and tenderness; but they exhibited the most striking contrast. Armantine, the eldest, really believed herself a perfect Venus as to features; a Hebe, as to the carriage and grace; a tenth muse, as to learning and talents. When in company, she would cast her eyes on the ceiling, in order to avoid the gaze of those around; for she was afraid that they were fixed on her; she imagined, that no one could resist the touching sound of her voice—and if she modestly looked around, she was convinced, that one glance of her eye was sufficient to excite the admiration of the gentlemen, and the jealousy of her own sex. Consequently, all her motions were fascinated, her step measured, her air studied, her tones have been taken for a divinity,—no forget herself, to unsing among mortals. And the easiness of all kinds, which she made use of at her toilet announced her presence, as Ambedin in the Arbors of Paphos, indicated the footsteps of the Queen of Love.

It was not the same with her sister Maria. Far from thinking herself superior to what she really was, her modesty and humility prevented her from appreciating herself according to her just value. Less brilliant than Armantine, yet perhaps possessing in reality a very natural look her sister should be the most admired, and that she should pass unnoticed; her eye was not so handsome, but then it had more expression; her manner less imposing, but easier;—in a word, the oldest seemed to say, "look and admire," while the latter, walking modestly by her side, almost seemed to say, "don't take any notice of me, it is hardly worth while."

This remarkable dissimilarity did not escape the notice of those who visited at Mr. Dumont's, and it produced an effect very different from what the sisters imagined.

Armantine was liked by few. Every body idolized Maria. Both were educated with considerable expensiveness, but the ridiculous presumption of the eldest, contrasted so forcibly with the complain attentions of the youngest, that every where the talent was received with pleasure and affection, whilst the former was hardly noticed.

Armantine, who did not at all understand the sentiments, which she inspired, attributed this difference not only to the respect she commanded, but also to the emotion and surprise felt at the sight of her beauty.

"Don't you take notice," she would say to Maria, with an assumed dignity, "don't you notice, when we are together, how familiarly every body speaks to you—and with what respect every one treats me; as to the men, let them be young or old, fopish or modest, one look from me, seems to make them stupid with astonishment."

"That's true," Maria would answer, with the greatest naivete.

"If merely looking at me, produces such an effect on them, judge of the impression I must make when I speak, they look at me, sick in my speak, and their vanity die away on their lips."

"Yes, I have seen a great many leave you without saying any thing; but don't you think as I do, dear Armantine, that this is purchasing at a very dear rate the advantage of being handsome?"

"What do you mean?"

"Why I think it very disagreeable to produce such an effect on people as to prevent them from coming near us."

"I own it, and sometimes I am distressed at the universal respect, which I exercise so unwillingly, but after all there is some pleasure in knowing, that, as soon as I count in sight every body is so struck with admiration, that no one can utter a word."

"Well, as for me, I would much rather have people talk to me, and keep their senses. I have seen you more than once serious and silent in the midst of your numerous admirers. I was laugh-ing and engaging myself whilst you were the very picture of chaos."

"You mean to say, poor Maria, that I regard, and you judge by yourself for change."

"Oh! well seen as much as you like, I repeat myself much more as nowadays. I am tempted, if you call that making myself too cheap I am resigned."

These debates, which often occurred between the sisters, did not at the least diminish the tender attachment, which subsisted between them, nor change the idea, which each one had of the other Armantine looked upon Maria as an insignificant being, that might be noticed in society on account of her ingenuous prattle, and lively disposition; Maria always saw in Armantine a perfect and accomplished woman, whose charms it was impossible to resist.

Several incidents confirmed the sisters in their mutual good opinion. One day Mr. Dumont, who was usually much more occupied with his business than with the education of his daughters, for whom he thought he had done enough in putting them two years at a fashionable boarding school, took them to the opera. A most celebrated dancer was to be performed, and all the boxes had been taken early, the only seats he could procure were in the stage box. Armantine laughable at the idea of being in the midst of a spectacle which was near the pit: They had hardly seated themselves, when all eyes were turned toward Armantine. "Look at the young Count," said to Armantine whispered," "Do you see how every body looks at you? all the opera glasses are directed towards you. I am sure that you perceive you look more beautiful than you do to-night."

"I believe in fact, that I create some sensation," replied Armantine with an appearance of pride.

As they were thus conversing together, a young lawyer, a relative of Mr. Dumont, came and seated himself by the agreeable Armantine. Mr. Melcourt was a sensible young man, one whose talents gave every reason to suppose that he would attain to some high preferment; he had also the means to support a very considerable rank. The rich merchant's house so much so that it was easy to perceive, that there was some particular motive for his visit. In the next box, sent by Armantine, were seated two very handsome and fashionable looking women. The successful quadrilles of Musard, which Armantine had just heard in the most magnificent

"If she has a mind to carry you off, I cannot hinder him if I am here, for I have no skill in dealing with such kind of gentry; so go, good mother, and get the silver you have been hoarding so long to buy a new cardinal, and you shall have the finest piece of scarlet cloth there is in that fair."

Dame Landeen was a comely matron, not without her share of vanity, and thoughts of the fine appearance she would make in the new cardinal, with the hood and her husband, as he had long promised her, should go to London the ensuing autumn, put to flight all her fears of the gallant knight, and producing a great worsted purse that contained the precious coin, she delivered it to her son, with a charge for him to have his eyes about him, and not suffer himself to be cheated.

Aind had been gone several hours, and twilight was fast yielding to the gloom of evening, when a loud rap was heard at the outer door. It was no common sound at their lonely dwelling, and it caused Dame Landeen and Sibby, who sat knitting by the fire, to start with fear. Before they could summon courage to rise or speak, the door opened, and a middle-aged, sturdy looking man, whose appearance denoted him to be a pedlar, entered the apartment, and without ceremony depositing his pack on a bench, seated himself beside it.

Dame Landeen, with a bustling alacrity which was intended to display to the stranger her ready hospitality, but which was, in reality, occasioned by fear, produced the remains of a venison pasty, and a pint of cold meet, ordering Mona to bring a flask of the best. He accepted of the fare, expressing invitation to partake of the refreshment, with a kind of sullen courtesy, in the meantime cautiously surveying the hall and the circle of brawny furniture. While thus engaged, voices were heard near the outer door and directly old Dennis entered in a stranger, who was garments in the rich velvet, and cap looped with diamonds, betokened him to be of no mean rank. He lowered very low, for a moment, exclusively, to Master Landeen, who returned his salutation with a most precise courtesy. He informed her that it had been his intention to make the castle of his friend, the Earl of Newberry, but the night was somewhat advanced, and finding himself weary with his day's ride, he had ventured to crave her hospitality for the remainder of the night. Dame Landeen, who remained late in the experience of strolling knights, bore their distinguished guest a few bottles of the wine which the Earl of Rosvell had forwarded for his own use, during his anticipated visit to the farm-house.

"By all means," replied Dennis, "do be told me where I was at the door, that he had come the final at court often and often."

While Dennis was gone to the cellar for the wine, Dame Landeen, selecting one of the largest from the launch that garnished her girdle, unlocked a large chest, in which was an open bundle, containing a portion of the Earl's plate, from which she chose an elegant drinking-cup, and several superb dishes. With the assistance of Mona, the bigger end of the table was rapn furnished with a newly-baked pasty, and several delicacies which had been prepared for the Earl of Rosvell, whose return was daily expected. Dame Landeen, in her hurry, having neglected to close the chest door, the vastly plate, gleaming in the reflected light of the fire, was fully exposed to the view of the pedlar, who, since the entrance of the richly-dressed stranger, had maintained a sullen silence. After the lapse of half an hour, during which he had freely drank, had a peculiarly exhilarating effect upon his spirits, and as he finished the flask, a glance of intelligence, not discerned by those present, was interchanged between him and the guest at the upper end of the table. The pedlar rose, and proceeded to spread out a portion of the contents of his pack. While thus engaged, Lady Edith and Bertha, who were ignorant of the presence of any person beside the family, entered the hall. The stranger, at the table, unnoticed by them, and unheed Lady Edith, with what he intended to be a very gracious air, which, unwittingly, he carried to such excess, as to appear superbly ludicrous.

"I have all kinds of wares," said the pedlar, "to please a lady's fancy," and he immediately commenced selecting some more choice articles than he had yet exhibited. "Here is some Damska lustre," said he addressing Lady Edith—exactly the same pattern the Queen wore the last time she rode to the park, and here are some glass, except as if they had been buried in a bed of roses."

As he went on exhibiting and praising his wares, Lady Edith observed that his attention was frequently directed to the window near which he stood, and as he bent down to take up some thing that had fallen on the floor, she perceived that in addition to the short knife which he wore in his belt, that he had one much larger concealed beneath his doublet. Her alarm was, at this moment, much increased, by seeing a man past the window, yet she preserved the appearance of composure while she perceived none but the pedlar who for a long to Dame Landeen's expected carousal, a pair of gloves, and some ribands for Bertha, and a pair of high heeled shoes for Mona, who had been examining them with longing eyes. The stranger at table, having now finished his meal, rose and approached the group, and after examining the woollen face, purchased the whole piece, which he begged Lady Edith to accept. She declined, and he then entreated Dame Landeen to present it to her and her daughter, which, although she made many excuses, she had not the resolution to refuse, when she thought how well her comely face would look surrounded by a frill of such fine and fashionable material.

By the time the pedlar had restored his ware to the pack, it was quite dark, and he announced his intentions of remaining all night at the castle, instead of being conducted to some other dwelling, common hospitality forbade Dame Landeen to offer any objection. When she had led all the strangers into the hall, and seated herself at the head of the table, which was now furnished with the best that the house could afford, the pedlar, who sat at her first invitation, removed his cap, and Lady Edith perceived that he had pressed himself generous, she took courage, and told him that he was welcome. As for Lady Edith she had no little curiosity to see him as in the pedlar, and her suspicion of both was confirmed. When she was about to leave the room, she observed him looking at the door of the window, who, making a peculiar sign, was answered by the gentleman with the velvet cloak and the plumed bonnet. Her terror, now, became extreme, and she was obliged to lean against the casement, a few minutes, for support she had not to forget that the private property belonged to a gang of robbers, who had disguised themselves in order to introduce themselves quietly into the farm-house.

She was the only one who was utterly at a loss to know what to take, whether the strangers mind she had seen and what she feared, to Dame Landeen and Bertha, or to forbear alarming them, and, by unprofitable thunderings all self-compel, they should betray their suspicion to their unwelcome guests. She finally resolved to go to her own room and take a few moments to consider her actions. Pleasing the light in an adjoining closet, that she might not be seen by any person without, she sat down by the window. Objects was at home, but it was a clear, starlight night, and she could distinctly perceive several persons lurking at the entrance of the farm, among whom the youngest she could discover one with the costume of the spectre knight. To escape from the bloodcurdling fate being discovered, would be dangerous, and after resolving several plans in her mind, as well as her agitation would permit, she concluded it would be better for all to assemble in the same apartment, and to secure it in the best manner they were able. Just as she had come to this conclusion, Dame Landeen, Mona and old Dennis, burst into her room. The good dame was in such an agony of terror, that her words were unintelligible, but the most courageous Bertha informed her that the spectre knight had presented himself at the door, and beckoned her to follow him, just as he did the Lady Eleanor a hundred years before. When Lady Edith informed them of what she, herself, had observed, he expressed her fears that the house was beset with bandits, and that she suspected that the supposed spectre was one of their number, Dame Landeen, who was a woman of remarkable courage when neither ghost or goblin was concerned, was at once rendered so fearful and unwieldy with fear, that at time, to carry Lady Edith's plan of barricading the door, into effect. They first waited, hoping for the return of Dennis, who had stopped to an adjoining apartment to arm himself with an old sword, which he had seen hanging against the wall. He had just re-entered the room when the same shrill whistle that lady Edith had often heard before, came like a death-warning note to their ears. It was, doubtless, the signal to call the band together, for, directly, the sound of footsteps was heard, together with many voices, denoting nearer and nearer to the house. Resolution succeeded that told that they had entered.

Conclusion next week.

## President's Message.

*Message from the President of the United States, to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the Second Session of the Twenty Ninth Congress.*

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Our darkest gratitude is due to the Supreme Being for having graciously continued to us, the past year, through the vicissitudes of another year, the inestimable blessings of health, peace and plenty. Seldom has this favored land been so generally exempted from the ravages of disease, and the labors of the husbandman more amply rewarded; and never before have our millions of fellow citizens been more united in a more favorable basis than that which they so happily enjoy for the maintenance of their rights and the promotion of their happiness. A rigid and prosecuting abstinence from all interference with the domestic affairs and institutions of other nations, and from all connexion with the contests and dissensions which unfortunately too frequently distract the character of our Government and to the principles by which it is administered, has given us a standing with the consequences of our foreign relations, of the precious blessings of peace, during a period, and occurring in every part of the world, in which war, with all its desolating train, and accompanying calamities, has been the condition of almost every other nation. Instead of being compelled, as has been the case with most of the governments of the world, to resort to measures of force to sustain the authority of the laws against the violence of opposing factions, we have seen the most violent parties in succession attempt to prostrate the Government only by an appeal to the mild influence of the public will, and instantly submit to the laws when that appeal has been made known. Nor has the Government been forced to enlarge its powers beyond the limits originally granted by the people, and which were deemed necessary to the attainment of the objects for which it was established. Its action has been necessarily limited to the execution of a few specific and well defined powers, and to the exercise of such auxiliary and incidental powers as were necessary to carry them into effect. Limited in its sphere of action to the exercise of powers clearly granted, and which experience has proved to be necessary to the common welfare, the Government has been enabled to fulfil the wishes of its founders, by affording to all classes of our citizens the most ample protection to their persons and property, and by securing to them, respectively, the free enjoyment of the fruits of their own industry. Possessing no power over the institutions of the several States, and having no right to control the discretion with which the people invest their own agents in the administration of their local affairs, the Government has avoided the embarrassments which have sometimes resulted from the attempt of one portion of the Confederacy to control the domestic institutions of another portion, and has been relieved from all apprehension of the overthrow of its own institutions by the influence of foreign governments, brought to bear upon it through the medium of the internal concerns of the States. Thus organized, and thus limited in its action, the Government of the United States has been regarded with the confidence and affection by the people, and has conducted our country safely through all the difficulties which surrounded it from the commencement of the revolutionary struggle down to the present day. Incapable of matching the physical force of any one State, much less that of several States combined, it has avoided the necessity of doing so, by the greater power with which it is clothed, that of appealing to the judgment and the patriotism of the people, and enforcing its decrees peaceably through the instrumentality of the States. Thus constituted, and thus administered, our Government has fulfilled the hopes of the most sanguine friends of free institutions, and has extorted the admiration of the most skeptical of the stability of republics. Limited in its powers, and strictly confining itself to the exercise of those powers, it has never been the subject of apprehension with any of the citizens of the States that it would overstep the boundaries prescribed to it by the States, and encroach dangerously upon the reserved rights of the States or of individuals. Thus guarded against danger from without and within, it has been enabled to exert its powers for the benefit of the people, in a degree unprecedented in the history of other governments. Its foreign policy has been wise, just and liberal, and directed to the attainment of objects interesting to the whole country, and not to the aggrandizement of particular classes, and the gratification of individual ambition or individual passions. Steering clear of the numerous perplexing and hazardous questions with which the European States are constantly disturbed, and frequently convulsed, it has been the steady friend of peace, and of the rights of all nations, by the exhibition of a firm and elevated character, by the declaration and maintenance of just principles, and by the power of its example. Its diplomatic relations with other countries have been conducted with candor and directness, and the principles which have governed it in its intercourse with foreign powers have been such as it was not only willing, but anxious, that all the world should adopt as the basis of their conduct towards us. Holding no forbidden relations with any foreign power, and permitting no such relations to exist between any foreign power and any portion of our country, it has been the constant object of our Government to cultivate the most friendly and liberal intercourse with all nations, and to promote, by just and honorable means, the active employment of our commerce and navigation in every sea and in every port of the world. Acting upon the principle of reciprocity in its intercourse with other countries, it has spurned from it the usurpations of the European governments in relation to the navigation of the seas, and has vindicated the freedom of the ocean and of foreign ports to the vessels of the United States, to the full extent that they are enjoyed by the vessels of any other nation. Exacting from other governments the observance of the same principles in relation to our own vessels, it has protected the navigation of the ocean from the system of blockades, unsupported by an adequate force, which was established by the European governments during the wars of the French revolution, and which, if sanctioned by the practice of nations, would be productive of so much injustice to neutrals, and so much annoyance to belligerents. Respecting the rights of other nations, and performing all the duties which neutrality imposes, it has been entitled to the benefits of neutrality when other nations were engaged in war. Its own rights, when violated, have been asserted in the tone which became the character of the country, and which the circumstances of the case required, and have rarely failed to receive the proper respect from other powers. Its moderation and forbearance, when wrongs have been committed upon our commerce by other powers, have been carried to the extreme point which the honor of the country would permit, and have been rewarded by the abandonment of the practices complained of, and by ample indemnity for the injuries which they had inflicted. Abstaining from all intervention in the wars between other powers, it has never sought to profit by the misfortunes of others, but has been content to pursue its own course, in security and peace, adding to its strength by the development of its own resources, and to its reputation by the principles which it has maintained, and the justice which it has practised in its intercourse with the world. Such has been the character of our foreign relations, and such the basis upon which they have been conducted, and, in addition to the benefits which they have conferred upon our own country, they have entitled it to the confidence and respect of the world. Our commerce has been placed on a footing of the most perfect equality with that of the most favored nation in every part of the world, and the enterprise of our merchants has been rewarded with a degree of success proportioned to the favorable character of the laws by which it has been protected, and to the fair and liberal principles which have been applied to the regulation of our foreign relations. Our navigation has been relieved from the payment of the heavy duties which were imposed upon it in the ports of many nations, and has been placed on the footing of the most favored nation in the ports of Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Austria, and the Hanseatic towns. Our vessels are now admitted to the direct importation of the products of those countries into the United States, on the same terms as if the importation were in our own vessels. Similar privileges have been secured to our vessels in the ports of Great Britain and her possessions in the East Indies, and to our vessels and their cargoes in the ports of France, Spain, Portugal, and their colonies, and in the ports of Belgium, Sardinia, Naples, Tuscany, Rome, Turkey, Egypt, Brazil, Chili, Peru, Mexico, Texas, Central America, and the Republic of New Granada. Our commerce with the Hanse towns, with Holland, and with the Netherlands, has been placed on the most favorable footing, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted to the ports of those countries on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the vessels and cargoes of the most favored nation. Our commerce with the Ottoman dominions, and with Egypt, has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of those countries on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with the Hanseatic republics, with Prussia, and with the States composing the German commercial league, has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of those countries on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with Sweden and Norway has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of those countries on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with the Sandwich Islands has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of those islands on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with the Argentine Republic has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of that republic on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with Chili has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of that republic on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with Peru has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of that republic on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with Mexico has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of that republic on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with Texas has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of that republic on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with Central America has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of that republic on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with New Granada has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of that republic on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with Venezuela has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of that republic on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with Ecuador has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of that republic on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with Bolivia has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of that republic on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with Guatemala has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of that republic on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with Honduras has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of that republic on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with Nicaragua has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of that republic on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with Costa Rica has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of that republic on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with Guatemala has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of that republic on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with Honduras has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of that republic on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with Nicaragua has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of that republic on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation. Our commerce with Costa Rica has been placed on a footing of great advantage, and our vessels and their cargoes are admitted into the ports of that republic on the payment of the same duties as are imposed upon the most favored nation.

I have deemed this brief summary of our fiscal affairs necessary to the due performance of a duty enjoined upon me by the constitution. It will serve also to illustrate more fully the principles of policy which I have recommended, and which I am persuaded it is our true interest to adopt, in order to secure the permanent prosperity of the country. Its agriculture, its commerce, and its manufactures, will be equally benefited by such a course. Relieved from the unnecessary burdens which are imposed upon them by the present system, they will be left to the free employment of their own capital and labor, and to the application of both to those objects which may be most profitable to themselves. Industry will be left to flow in its accustomed channels, and will not be compelled to change them, as it frequently must do under the present system, to avoid the payment of taxes by the consumer, which he can neither see nor understand. Taxation will be limited to the necessary wants of the Government, and will be so imposed as to operate equally upon the whole country, and to fall with the least practicable weight upon the interests of every individual. The system will be characterized by simplicity, by certainty, and by economy. The public revenue will be collected at the smallest cost, and the temptation to illicit practices will be reduced to the lowest point. Such a system, while it will augment the public revenue, will impose the lightest burdens upon the people, and will be the best adapted to their interests and their happiness.

The progress made in the development of those general principles of policy which I have thus briefly sketched, and the practical views of the financial concerns of the country which I have taken, will be found in the reports of the several officers, that all the purposes for which appropriations have been made by the last session of Congress will be fully accomplished, and that the public service will be found to be in a prosperous condition. Some appropriations will be required to complete the defences of the country commenced under the authority of the last session of Congress, and to place the fortifications on the sea-board in a complete state of preparation. Those commencements were appointed only after the most mature deliberation, under the advice of the last session providing for the organization of the militia of the several States, and for the acceptance of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces, have been carried into effect, and the services of the militia have been tendered to the General Government. The progress made in the establishment of the new fortifications authorized by the last session of Congress, and in the repairs of the old fortifications, will be found in the reports of the officers charged with the execution of the several works. The defences of the sea-board, and of the lakes and rivers, have been objects of my constant solicitude, and I have omitted no opportunity to bring them to the notice of Congress, and to urge the importance of their completion. The reports of the officers charged with the construction of the several works will show the progress which has been made in the past year, and the amount which will be required to complete them. The defences of the sea-board, and of the lakes and rivers, are of the first importance, and I trust that the liberality of Congress will be promptly and amply exercised in providing for their completion. The whole subject of the defences of the country, both fortifications and armaments, was fully examined by a board of officers, assembled for the purpose, in the summer of 1838, and their reports were laid before Congress at the commencement of the session. Since that time the whole subject has been carefully reconsidered by a board of officers assembled at the seat of Government, and their views have been presented to the Department of War, and will be found in the report of the Secretary of War. The difficulties which have heretofore existed in the way of the completion of the defences of the country, have been principally those of a character to render the works projected inapplicable to the actual wants of the country, when they were completed, in consequence of the change which had taken place in the modes of warfare, and in the weapons of attack and defence, since the works were projected. Those difficulties have been obviated, as far as practicable, by the last board of officers assembled, and the works projected by them will contain in the Treasury at the end of the present year, will exceed the sum required by the appropriations for that year by upwards of eighteen millions of dollars, and will be sufficient to meet the demands which will be made upon the Treasury during the first quarter of the year. The receipts into the Treasury from the public lands during the present year will exceed the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, and will be sufficient to meet the appropriations for the service of the year, and to leave a considerable balance in the Treasury at the end of the year. The receipts from customs during the present year will be less than

# SATURDAY EVENING POST.


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If I. E. Lord is our general travelling agent, assisted by O. R. N. Brown and Thomas T. Stockton, and local agents upon whom they may call will oblige us by getting with them.

If C. W. Janne, of Cincinnati, Ohio, our old agent is still authorized to get the Post and new subscribers in the States of Ohio and Indiana, assisted by H. M. Lewis and M. Mosher.

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## General News.

New National Painting.—The picture painted by artists of Congress, for the Rotunda of the Capitol, by Mr. J. G. Chapman, was on Monday opened to the public view, in the niche designated for it in the Rotunda. That is the fifth National Painting placed in the capitol, four of the other niches being occupied by Col. Trumbull's celebrated representations of the battle of Bunker's Hill Washington crossing the Delaware, &c; and the three other compartments being reserved for other subjects now in the hands of distinguished artists. Mr. Chapman's picture represents the Baptism of Pocahontas, and is spoken of as a highly meritorious production.

Exciting Trial.—A case was lately on trial before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, sitting at Salem, for violating the peace of that town during the 4th of July. His name is Moses Goodhue; he is 26 years of age, and has been imprisoned since before for three years for a similar but less heinous offence. His daughter is an intelligent and modest looking girl, only sixteen years of age. The excitement caused by this trial is intense, and has never been equalled since the celebrated cases of the Knapps were tried at the same place many years ago. The case of Goodhue is considered as punishable by death in Massachusetts.

From Texas.—*Important Movement.*—The steamship Savannah, from Galveston, arrived at New Orleans on the 24th ult. On the morning of the 19th ultimo, President Lamar sent to the Senate, his Inaugural address, which was brought into the port of Galveston, having been captured by the Texian schooner San Antonio.—In aggression on the part of the Mexican authorities at Tampico, was the cause of the capture, and was in violation of the orders of the commander of the Texian navy, that it will be followed up. The Texan agent at Mexico has left the capital, having abandoned all hope of negotiating a treaty.

Steamboat Disasters.—The Wm. Field, of Louisville, reports that the steamboat Ellis, bound for St. Louis, was sunk at Buford's Landing, one hundred and fifty miles below that town, on the 14th inst. She had been abandoned when the French passed. The Ellis was built last spring at Pittsburg, is an 8-horse, and bonded by Mr. James G. King, as gentleman under, they called upon the different banks. It is understood that the negotiation was for a loan of about four hundred thousand dollars, and that there will be no difficulty in the way of success here. The favor will doubtless be granted without delay. The Erie Road has, and our banks are too strong to be incommoded by the withdrawal of $1 or $2 for the purpose for resumption again brightened, and the rate of bills on Philadelphia improved 1-4 per cent."

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# NEW ORLEANS.

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

From the N. O. Picayune.

*A Serious Apprehension.*

We're going' way to heavy;
Degeneratin' oft;
Weaken's a-gittin' weaker, and
Wickeder sing-a-soft;
(We had a bit of sinnin' tho,
A little while ago,
But the mighty vines aren't heard no more
In the biz rooms, now you know.)

I says, and with a serious tone,
Emphatic in your?
The state of things as used to was,
Weren't comin to last.
Send chaos at lunch was sure upon
A time considered big—
But now is cruises, and hot sauces,
They guns and odds count pig.

A fact—there's that St. Charles Exchange;
Five comes spring cushion's chairs?
And marble tables, and all them
Instructive' stairs.

A problem' of our weakness, "till
Each fallin' spot they patch.
Thus tags the climax with your pig,
And time sits head and breast?

What'll we come to!—happy is
The vegetable three,
Temptations don't last us with us
Stare always in their facts.
Parisian manners can't splice' some,
Cuisine to virtue tame,
And what a years of most per-cedes
The Dutch of yore?

*Pretty Troubled.*

It's dreadful—then they've gone and changed
The "Camp" to an "Exchange."
And such another bull there won't
Be in the whole country range!
And what's the sum of all of it,
We understands the tip—
More cash—fewer—less tables—a
Big bar, and more *cent pig!*

*Long pig*—no! beats a bloater; but
Pig in the house excuses
We seems to keep a litter; ours
Are dead to us we see.
Exclusives' when we see no more
A worthy citizen—
And 'gainst them land and swine whenever
We can, we'll set our claims.

*A Practical Breakfast.*

One of the heaviest of the heavy German—d days had the duty of mounting guard at one of the district hunting seats; and, not to perplex the poor fellow, one couple notion, and no more, we rammed into his middle—stomach, that is—most primest atom in the Duke, should be lugheard pass that way. He was then left to his cogitations, which, we need hardly to say, were of that class described by Dibdin in his song of "The Jolly Young Waterman," who, we are told, "was thinking of nothing at all." Tired of that transcendental occupancy, the man had recourse to the universal German solace—his sausage and his schnapps. The latter to enjoy these, he laid his firelock on the grass, and lifting against a tree, discovered his struthere comforts with due veneration. While thus engaged he was an unpreceding person appeared, dressed in the common German hunting dress—a suit of green smock, frock, breeches, and pantaloons.

"Good appetite to you!" said the new comer, "what are you eating?"

"Gross!" gruffly answered the peasant soldier.

"Oh, perhaps Rothwurst?" said the Duke, (for the sportsman was no less a personage.)

"No, something better than that."

"Then you may be one of his rade-de-camp in disguise?"

"No, something better than that."

"Perhaps you're the Duke himself."

"Yes."

"Indeed, you are! Just hold my sausage a moment—for my orders are to present arms to you."

The Duke always related the anecdote with infinite glee.

GERMAN BEAUTY.—The good points of a Georgian girl, says Mattie, are a rosy or tantia cheek on her cheek, which they call the morning, "soft of beauty d' dark hair; large, black, antelope eyes, and arched eyebrows; a small nose or mouth, white teeth, long neck, delicate hands, and small ones. They are extremely beautiful, full of animation, grace, and elegance.

With great blue eyes, a rosy head and neck,
And hair so waist they scarce were seen to treat
For waists to see it.

A SERIOUS EVIL.—"Doctor," said a hard looking brandy-faced customer yesterday to a physician—"Doctor, I'm troubled with an epidemic, an enemicious about the breast—what do you suppose the matter is?"

"All very nasty accounted for," said the physician, "you have water on the chest."

"Water! Come, that'll do well enough for a joke, but how could I get water on my chest when I haven't touched a drop to it these years? If you had said brandy you might have hit it."

WASHING.—The following sensation is related of a battalion of young soldiers at Waxahie:—"When first they went into action their colonel watched his young soldiers with an anxious eye, but was soon relieved from all apprehension. Then it was I regret that many fathers and mothers were not there! They have driven back the Hessians," said one young soldier to another. "What is that?" replied his comrade: "they must have all the flesh before they come to the power."

THE SEASONS AND THE NOURISHMENT.—The favorite of the season, art thou seated at the most sumptuous dinner round Fairmount Hotel from one what was once said to the nightingale "Sing, pray sing, sweet warbler!" said a shy lover to the unwilling bird. "Only," replied the nightingale, "the frogs make so much noise that I feel no inclination to sing. Don't you hear them?—Surely I do," said the shepherd: "but at an only because you can't hear I head them."

GOVERNMENT OF TONGUE.—Every human says says a sensible of the government of the tongue is a copy of temper, which it should be his care to correct and subdue, particularly in the early period of life, that it may be strong for you to be subject to rage, irritation, and passion, which were originally in his nature, and which will require to be diligently watched and kept under through the whole course of life.

AMERICA OUT HEROES.—A fond mother took her darling on her knee, and then a loaf, inducing to make a "head and body" for the other, of many ingredients; but by a strange fatality she let loose the child's form and out the head all before she discovered her "mistake."

SILENCE.—Variety is absolute, so far from weak saying the mind, as a powerful means of increasing the energy and genius. We seldom meet with persons of vigorous understanding whose range of thought has been confined chiefly to one department.

ONE ANSWER.—The other folks were talking of ice cream, when one turned to a listening child and said, "Did you ever see a rarer Bobby" "Yes," was the answer, "I have seen the comet sun."

DEATH.—Death tends to pleasure's delights, when pleasure leads the path that reason shuns.

A REALIZING IDEA.—A living heart enshrine within itself an unfading and eternal Eden.

*The Martin-Place of Laurel Hill.*

BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

Hark the tumultuous shout in dust shall lie.
Lofe's lingering tongues rest, its fathers done,
Who so waving bright, between the earth and sky;
Admit the farewell radiances of the sun.

Here the long consensus from the unreasoning town,
Where mortal pass and close, shall cease to;
To lay the bread in tranquil silence down.
No more to suffer, and no more to see.

And in the hallow'd spot, where Nature sheaves
Her manner couches from fair and stainless skies,
Mortals's hand may rear to her deep flowers,
Whose fragrant incense from the grave shall rise.

And here the impressive stone, engraved with words
Which grief unthinking gives to marble pale,
Shall touch the heart, while waters, leaves, and birds
Make eternity more on the passing gale.

Say, wherefore should we weep, and wherefore grow
On mortal sore the unavailing sigh—
Whether in bright manner or quivering in the shore,
And landscape blooming—that the loved must die?

There is an emblem in this peaceful scene
Which teaches from the world to rise with faith,
And sustains grain between the hills of green.
As nature the year to meet obediently pall!

Thus, cold and pale, on distant vertex found
Disrobed and tenderer, all the woods will stand,
While the bleak'd shadows wave to their wintry bound—
As Death and nature's them work his ivy hand!

Yet when the warm, soft winds shall come in spring,
Like struggling forbrance o'er a blasted bank,
The last retrace's shall gain her garden wing,
And Liberal Nature lends the spell of Death.

So, when the trunks shall silence from me rest
The blessed dead to endless youth shall rise—
And hand in hand—unchanging existence road
Its bare with sunbeam from the upper skies.

There shall the good of earth be found at last
Their blessedness, and there the faithful kept—raised,
Where Love her cross attains—her trials past—
And, still a unit, God for ever blest!

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

*A Fragment.—No. 8.*

* * * * * * * * *

Years have been added to those that had darkened the wing of time—the wave of events had not stood still—the world had moved forward the action of time, but still I see no change—His was still the sole resting place in this unfeeling world—the single ray that still dimly undimmed amid the surrounding gloom. The heart so deeply wrecked and despairing nature, was not lulled with rest, plus, was the love of this pure and lonely creature by my heart. Amid the world and nature's stillest, holiest hour had come; the moon was pouring a flood of silver light on trees and flowers, and nothing into liquid beauty each zone. The last soft mutchell's finish their shining hand, sweet attendants for such a quiet; and whose light and kind and soothing reminiscences some moment long soon departed. The song of the stream let was heard low and unwaried, to the chimes of some distant bell, and the night of careless lovepassers—the night bird had tuned his melody to the strains of joyousness, and his warblings were but the responses of happy hearts and merrily wishes—all was joy, no one but felt the magic of the hour, and the influence of those scenes—and we had wandered and roamed these places from childhood to youthful memories—but one was left unwielded, our feet had trod them oft—our hands had entered them together—and now we had turned to homeward. The shade of evening was descending upon the wood, and the heart's pulsations were to replete by any thing of a tempest nature, or her place filled by any other on earth.

W. R. S.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1840.

# Master Humphrey's Clock.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

## CHAPTER THE FORTIETH.

Full of that vague kind of pleasure which the human mind delights to indulge in the hour of reunion, and, with his faith as last night's enjoyments a little shaken by one day-light and the sobering influences of business, Humphrey returned to meet Barbara and her mother at the appointed place. And being careful not to awaken any of those painful recollections which, in the present their unusual fatigues, Kit left his money on the chimney-piece, with an instruction in chalk, which he wrote under his own direction, that Barbara and refreshing her that it came from her dutiful son; and went his way, with a heart something heavier than his pocket, but free from any very great oppression of thinking and feeling.

Oh, these holidays! why will they leave us some regret? way cannot we push them back again by a week or two on our calendars, or so to put them at once at that convenient distance whence they may be regarded either with a calm smile for the past, or not even with a sigh for what will they bring about us like the flavor of yesterday's wine, suggestive of headaches and repentance, and the tiring dregs of the bottle, which under the earth form the everlasting punishment of a large estate, and upon it usually endure that damned sense of wretchedness!

Who will wonder that Barbara had a headache, or that Barbara's mother was disposed to be somewhat cross, when Humphrey thanked Ashley, and thought the clock was older than they had taken him to be last night? Kit was not oppressed to hear her say so—and as for the locksmith, he was glad that the amusement actors in that dancing saucer had been doing the same thing the night before last, and would do it again the night after next, and so on, for a few months to come, though he would not be there. Such is the difference between yesterday and to-day, that we are all going to the play, or young lover from it.

However, the boy himself is weak when to his own thoughts, and when he had seen them to bed there, sat down by the fire, and mused upon the day gone by. By degrees, they began to resolve themselves into, and more pleasant in the contemplation, and when Barbara's mother had dozed off, and Barbara had been asleep at the way or other with great sensitivity; and Winnie lay curled up on the hearth-rug, he had begun to count of them all. Today they were to join the gay scene; on his mounted half-way up a short ladder, and began to sing with a great interest in his proceedings, lauded up the nails and shreds of carpet that were scattered there. The old lady and Winnie looked on as usual.

"Well, Christopher," said Mr. Garland, "and so you have been made a fool of, too?"

"I beg your pardon, sir," returned Kit, looking down from the ladder.

"You have been made a fool, my friend, I hear from Mr. Abel," said the old gentleman, "at the office?"

"Oh—yes sir, yes. He behaved very handsome, sir."

"I'm glad to hear it," returned the old gentleman, "and I'm glad to hear it, too—again, since handsomely still, though, Christopher."

"Indeed, sir! He's very kind in him, but I don't want him to, I'm sure," said Kit, hammering stoutly at an obdurate nail.

"He is rather anxious," pursued the old gentleman, "that you never be required to carry out what you're doing, or you will fall down and hurt yourself."

"To have not on his account, sir," cried Kit, who had stopped short in his work and fixed his eyes on the ladder in the most decisive manner. "Why, sir, I don't think he can be in earnest when he says that."

"Oh! but he is indeed," said Mr. Garland. "And he has told Mr. Abel so?"

"I never heard of such a thing!" muttered Kit, looking ruefully at his master and mistress. "I wonder at him; that I do."

"You see, Christopher," said Mr. Garland, "this is a point of much importance to you, and I have therefore considered and consider it in that light. This gentleman is able to give you some money than I—not, I hope, to carry through any more liberal intentions of mine and servant, more kindness and confidence; but certainly, Christopher, to give you more money."

"Well," said Kit, "after that, sir,—"

"Wait a moment," interposed Mr. Garland. "That is not all. You were a very faithful servant to your old employer, as I understand, and, should this gentleman recover these, as it is his purpose to attempt doing by every means in his power, you would be glad to enter into his service, would meet with your reward. Besides," added the old gentleman, with stronger emphasis, "there is another thing of the highest moment, which I brought into communication with those to whom you seem to be so very strongly and disinterested. Barbara, you must think of all this, Christopher, and not be rash or hasty in your choice."

Kit did suffer one twinge, one momentary pang in keeping the resolution he had already formed, when his last argument past swiftly into his mind, bringing the pleasure of being near all his hopes and fancies. But it was gone in a minute, and he startedly rejoiced that the gentleman had not thought of any other, as he did think he might have done at first.

"He has no right to think that I'll be led away to go to him, sir," said Kit, turning round again, after half a minute's hesitation. "Does he think I'm a fool?"

"He may, perhaps, Christopher, if you refuse his offer," replied Mr. Garland, gravely.

"Then let him say," returned Kit, "what do I care, sir, what he thinks? why should I care for what he must have been in the ship—to think a fool, and worse than a fool, sir, to leave the kindest master and mistress that ever was or can be, and go to sea, in the streets a very good and hungry lad indeed—poorer and laugher perhaps than ever you think for, sir—to go to sea, sir, and be bullied by Mr. Sally and such like, ma'am," added Kit, turning suddenly to his mistress, "why that would be another thing, and perhaps I should be led to think of it; but you and then to let me work for her when all was done at home. But when she comes back, I see now that she'll be rich, as old master always said she would, and being a rich young lady, what could she want of me? No, no," added Kit, shaking his head sorrowfully, "she'll never want me any more, and, blow her, I hope she never may, though I should like to see her, too?"

Here Kit drove a nail into the wall, very hard—much harder than was necessary—and having done so, faced about again.

"There's the poor, sir," said Kit.—Whisker, ma'am (and he knocked as well I'm talking about him that he begins to neigh directly, sir,)—would let his anybody come near him but me, and Barbara's the gentle, dear, and Mr. Abel, an am.—Would Mr. Abel part with me, sir, as is there anybody that could be fonder of the garden, I am? I would be ashamed of my heart, sir, and even little Jacob would have sense enough to cry his eyes out, ma'am, if he thought that Mr. Abel would wish to part with me so as, after having told me only the other day, that he hoped we might be together for years to come—"

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Kit's voice, which might have rattled about upon the leather, addressing his master and mistress by turns, and generally turning toward whom he thought the person most likely to be moved, began now running up to say that a messenger from that office had brought a note, which, with the agitation of his manner, and the unusual and unaccustomed appearance, she put into her master's hand.

"Oh," said the old gentleman, after reading it over to himself, "Christopher, in all this bustle, I have trapping off to do as she was bid, he turned to Kit and said that they would not pursue the matter further, and that Kit could now be at more unwilling to part with them, than they would be to part with Kit; a sentiment which the old lady very generously endorsed.

"At the same time, Christopher," added Mr. Garland, glancing at the note in his hand, "if the gentleman should want to borrow you now and then for the day, or even for a day or two, at a time, we must consent to lend you, and you must consent to be lent. Oh! here is the young gentleman. How do you do, sir?"

This salutation was addressed to Mr. Chuckster, who, with his hat extremely on one side, and his face a long way beyond it, came swaggering up the walk.

"Hope I see you well, sir," returned that person, in a tone of voice and manner which seemed to imply that he hoped nothing of the kind. "Delicious country, to be sure."

"You want to take Kit back with you, I find," observed Mr. Garland.

"I've got a rub waiting on purpose," replied the clerk. "A very spanking gig in that calash, sir, and a pair of bloods to match."

Declining to inspect the spanking gig, on the plea that he was but poorly acquainted with such matters, and had never had the honor of driving fast beauties, Mr. Garland invited Mr. Chuckster to partake of a slight repast in the way of lunch, and that gentleman readily consenting, certain cold viands, flanked by ale and wine, were speedily prepared for his refreshment.

At this repast, Mr. Chuckster rested his elbows on the table in such a manner as to conceal his waistcoat, and pressed his hat upon his head with a conviction of the mental superiority of those who dwelt in town; with which view he made discourse to the company all the day, in which he was justly considered by his friends to show prodigiously. Thus, he was an excellent hand to imbibe the exact circumstances of the difference between the Marquis of Mistlet and Lord Bobby, which it appeared originated in the dispute of both of them for one and the same pigeon-pie, as erroneously reported in the newspapers; neither had Lord Bobby said to the Marquis of Mistlet, nor the Marquis of Mistlet to Lord Bobby, and I'm not the man," as incorrectly stated by the same authorities but," Minster, you know Bobby, you're a devil of a fellow, and you feed too confoundedly fast," and that the said gentleman went to work in the garden.

This was not the least pleasant of Kit's conversations, for on a fine day they were quite a family party; the old lady sitting hard by with her work-basket on a little table; the old gentleman engaging, and giving instructions to others; a large pair of shears, or helping Kit in some way or other with great assiduity; and Whisker ever and anon, as he lost the light of them, calling them all. To-day they were to join the gay scene; on his mounted half-way up a short ladder, and began to sing with a great interest in his proceedings, lauded up the nails and shreds of carpet that were scattered there. The old lady and Whisker looked on as usual.

"Well, Christopher," said Mr. Garland, "and so you have made a fool of Mr. Abel, too?"

"I beg your pardon, sir," returned Kit, looking down from the ladder.

"You have made a fool of Mr. Abel, too?" repeated that we should like time how the whole to well to see him, for when they were into out, we should be sorry to lose the sight of them, and that we poured water on them that we might not fire—and we thought that we might not fire—and we thought that we might not fire—and we thought